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(*a*) *For Deck Officer:* Plane and Spherical Trigonometry and Elementary Theory of Map Construction, Introduction to Plane and Solid Analytic Geometry, Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, Naval History, Oceanography and Marine Meteorology, Seamanship, Naval Regulations, and Physical Education. With the exception of Physical Education, each course is given 3 hours weekly, $\frac{1}{2}$ year. There are also drills and practical work at sea, arranged with the coöperation of naval officers. (*b*) *For Engineer Officer:* As set forth under Course of Instruction on pp. 277–281 of the Annual Register of the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis (1917–18), and in addition, Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering. Only such work of the Annapolis curriculum can not be provided for as requires the actual use of Navy equipment not available to the University. This work might be arranged, however, in coöperation with the Commandant of the Twelfth Naval District.

The course in Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, which has been planned to conform as closely as possible to the standards, methods, and general procedure employed by the U. S. Navy, includes the following topics: time and the chronometer; the sextant and its adjustments; the compass (variation, deviation, Napier's diagram, various methods of swinging a ship for deviation, etc.); piloting; the sailings; latitude by meridian altitude, by Polaris, and by circum-meridian altitudes; longitude and time sights; azimuth and amplitude by tables and by computation; the New Navigation (Sumner line, method of St. Hilaire); full day's work at sea. Bowditch's American Practical Navigator, and additionally, the American Nautical Almanac, azimuth tables, tide tables, charts, etc., are used. Sextants, a liquid compass, and other apparatus are available for the practical aspects of the work.

In the Seamanship course, Knight's Seamanship, the Blue Jackets Manual and the Seamanship Department Notes of the U. S. Naval Academy are used. In the course on Naval History, the text-books formerly used by the U. S. Naval Academy were: (1) Short History of the U. S. Navy, by Clark, Stevens, Alden and Krafft; (2) Famous Sea Fights from Salamis to Tsushima by John R. Hale and (3) World Politics at the End of the Nineteenth Century by Paul S. Reinsch. Next term, Naval Powers in the Present War by Gill, Charles and Daran (1917) will be substituted for (3). Besides, the instructors frequently refer to such authors as Mahan, Corbett, etc.

To assist the U. S. Naval Reserve Force in preparing men to pass the examination for the ensign's commission, The University of California has been conducting, since September, 1917, extension courses in (*a*) Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, (*b*) Seamanship and Ordnance and (*c*) Naval Regulations. The equivalent of a high-school education has been a prerequisite; course (*a*) presupposes Trigonometry. A rough approximation of the total enrollment is 800.

NOTES.

At the request of the Commanding Officer of the United States Naval Auxiliary Reserve School at the Chicago Municipal Pier, the Department of Mathematics of the University of Chicago has during the summer conducted four consecutive courses in Navigation for enlisted men awaiting their call to the Pier School, which coöperates with the Ensign School at Pelham Bay Park, N. Y. For enlistment at the Pier, men were required to be between the ages of 21 and 31 and expected to have had at least a brief course in Trigonometry. The course in Navigation, given three hours daily for three weeks, covered Dead Reckoning and selected topics of Nautical Astronomy (such as the determination of latitude, longitude, altitude, azimuth and time). Bowditch's American Practical Navigator was used as a basis, and numerous problems taken from a specially prepared list[1] were assigned for outside work. After July 9, a course of one hour on signalling was added, instruction being given by a man detailed by the Commanding Officer of the Pier School. The total enrollment for the four courses was approximately 550.

Similar courses of four weeks each were given by members of the Department of Mathematics of Northwestern University to a total of approximately 600 men; but on account of the hurried preparation of insertions in this department, further details could not be accurately obtained for the present issue.

The following extract from a letter sent to the Editor of the MONTHLY by an esteemed correspondent contains suggestions that may prove helpful to those seeking college instructors in mathematics at the present time: "(1) There is practically no visible supply of young instructors of ordinary qualifications for instructorships. (2) Other university teachers may be willing to teach at least trigonometry; but care should be exercised to see that (*a*) the offer of help is really final and not to be presently withdrawn (I have suffered); (*b*) that the same teacher can proceed with higher courses as we reach them; . . . (*c*) that the proposed teacher will not himself be overloaded with classes and hence be unable to help in mathematics. (3) A source of supply of teachers that may be overlooked lies in those high-school teachers of university training who would ordinarily (*a*) not accept on account of low salaries; (*b*) not be acceptable as university teachers. This situation is now quite upset, and teachers may be available because (*a*) ordinary requirements cannot be insisted upon by university authorities (*e.g.*, Ph.D. degree *must* be waived); . . . (*b*) there is a strong patriotic motive for the high-school teacher to accept lower salary, since S. A. T. C. work is essentially *war* service; (*c*) school boards and superintendents will release men more readily for what is essentially *war* work."

NOTES AND NEWS.

EDITED BY D. A. ROTHROCK, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.

Dr. F. S. NOWLAN, of Columbia University, has been appointed instructor in mathematics at Bowdoin College.

Professor T. O. WALTON, of William and Vashti College, has been elected professor of mathematics at the Colorado School of Mines.

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[1] Copies of this list can be obtained by applying to Prof. E. H. Moore, University of Chicago.